



1. Application details

1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 986/1

Permit type: Area Permit

1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: Shire of Collie

1.3. Property details

Property: COLLIE TOWNSITE LOT 2751 (House No. 2A SPICER COLLIE 6225)

Local Government Area: Shire Of Collie

Colloquial name:

1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
	18	Cutting	Recreation

2. Site Information

2.1. Existing environment and information

2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
Beard: Unit 3 - Medium forest; jarrah-marri	Eighteen trees within a parkland cleared area.	Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	Vegetation condition established through aerial photography.
Mattiske: Muja (MJ) - Open woodland of Melaleuca preissiana-Banksia littoralis-Banksia ilicifolia with some Eucalyptus patens on moister sites, s24 Banksia spp. on drier sites of valley floors in the subhumid zone.		Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	
Hedde: Muja Complex - Open woodland of M. preissiana- B. littoralis. Yarri (E. patens) dominate moister areas, woodland of Banksia spp. on drier areas.		Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery 1994)	

3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

(a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

Comments	Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle
	The vegetation proposed to be cleared is Completely Degraded (Keighery 1994), with no under storey and is considered to be parkland cleared, severely limiting any possible biological diversity.
	Due to a lack of surrounding vegetation and limited native species within the area applied to clear, making it unlikely the area proposed to be cleared would hold a high level of biological diversity.
Methodology	Keighery (1994) GIS database: - Collie Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - DLI 01

(b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The vegetation proposed to be cleared is Completely Degraded (Keighery 1994), with no under storey and is considered to be parkland cleared, severely reducing any significant habitat for fauna.

The area proposed to be cleared is surrounded by residential developments. As surrounding areas have been developed there is a lack of connecting vegetation for the area under application. It is therefore unlikely the area under application would hold significant habitat for fauna.

Methodology Keighery (1994)
GIS Database:
- Collie Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - DLI 01

(c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There is one Declared Rare Flora (DRF) population found within the local area (10km radius) of the proposed clearing. *Grevillea rara*, 9.7km north of the area under application.

There are no Priority 1 or Priority 2 populations found within the local area of the proposed clearing.

One Priority 3 population is found within the local area of the proposed clearing. *Synaphea hians*, 5.4km south of the area under application.

There are thirty two Priority 4 populations mapped within the local area of the proposed clearing. The closest, *Grevillea ripicola*, is located 3.1km south west of the area proposed to be cleared.

The proposal is unlikely to be at variance to this Principle due to the condition of the vegetation and the lack of connecting vegetation between the area proposed to be cleared and the local DRF and Priority flora populations.

Methodology Keighery (1994)
GIS databases:
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora List - CALM 13/08/03
- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 24/3/98
- Collie Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - DLI 01

(d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

There are no Threatened Ecological Communities or Threatened Plant Communities mapped within the local area (10km radius) of the proposed clearing.

It is therefore unlikely the proposed clearing would be at variance to this Principle.

Methodology GIS databases:
- Threatened Ecological Communities - CALM 15/7/03
- Threatened Plant Communities - DEP 06/95

(e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

Comments Proposal is not at variance to this Principle

The application is located in the Jarrah Forest Bioregion in the Shire of Collie. The extent of native vegetation in these areas is 58.3% and 94.1% respectively (Shepherd et al. 2001).

The vegetation of the area applied to clear is a component of Beard Unit 3 (Hopkins et al. 2001) of which there is 72.1% (Shepherd et al. 2001) of the pre-European extent remaining, and therefore of 'least concern' status for biodiversity conservation (Department of Natural Resources and Environment 2002).

The vegetation of the area applied to clear is a component of Mattiske Muja (MJ) (Havel 2002) of which there is 51.0% of the pre-European extent remaining and therefore of a 'least concern' status for biodiversity conservation (Department of Natural Resources and Environment 2002).

The vegetation of the area applied to clear is a component of Heddle Southern River Complex (Heddle et al. 1980) of which there is no available information of the pre-European extent.

The application to clear eighteen trees is within an area that has not been extensively cleared and is therefore not at variance to this Principle.

- Methodology** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)
Havel (2002)
Heddle et al. (1980)
Hopkins et al. (2001)
Shepherd et al. (2001)
GIS databases:
- Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 24/3/98
- Heddle Vegetation Complexes - DEP 21/06/95
- Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia - EM 18/10/00
- Local Government Authorities - DLI 8/07/04
- Pre European Vegetation - DA 01/01

(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The Collie River is located 360m east of the area proposed to be cleared.

The Collie River South Branch is located 4km south of the area proposed to be cleared.

There are no EPP Areas or EPP Lakes within the local area of the proposed clearing.

There are no RAMSAR, ANCA or Geomorphic wetlands within the local area of the proposed clearing.

Due to the lack of connecting vegetation between the area proposed to be cleared and the rivers within the local area, the area under application is not considered to be growing in or in association with a watercourse. It is therefore unlikely the proposed clearing would be at variance to this Principle.

- Methodology** GIS databases:
- ANCA, Wetlands - CALM 08/01
- EPP Areas - DEP 06/95
- EPP Lakes - DEP 28/07/03
- Geomorphic Wetlands (Mgt Categories) Swan Coastal Plain - DoE 15/9/04
- Hydrography Linear - DoE 1/2/04
- RAMSAR, Wetlands - CALM 21/10/02
- Collie Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - DLI 01

(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

Within the area proposed to be cleared there is no mapped Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) risk, ground water salinity is mapped at <500 mg/L and there is a low risk of salinity.

The small scale clearing proposed is unlikely to adversely impact land degradation issues within the local area.

- Methodology** GIS databases:
- Acid Sulfate Soil Risk Map, SCP - DoE 01/02/04
- Salinity Risk LM 25m - DOLA 00.
- Groundwater Salinity, Statewide - 22/02/00

(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.

Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle

The Collie State Forest is located 1.2km south of the area proposed to be cleared. There is no direct vegetation link between this Forest and the area proposed to be cleared, however both are within the same vegetation type Mattiske Muja (MJ). The vegetation proposed to be cleared is in Completely Degraded (Keighery 1994) condition and consists of only eighteen trees. The area proposed to be cleared is not considered to be representative of this vegetation type due to the vegetation condition.

The Harris River State Forest is located 3km north of the area proposed to be cleared.

There are no Registered National Estates within the local area of the proposed clearing.

A System 6 Conservation Reserve is located 2.6km south west of the proposed clearing.

The lack of vegetation link between the area proposed to be cleared and the Reserves within the local area indicate that it is unlikely that the proposed clearing would impact on conservation reserves within the local area.

- Methodology** Keighery (1994)
GIS database:
- CALM Managed Lands and Waters - CALM 1/06/04
 - Register of National Estate - EA 28/01/03
 - System 6 Conservation Reserves - DEP 06/95
 - Collie Townsite 20cm Orthomosaic - DLI 01
 - Mattiske Vegetation - CALM 24/3/98

(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
The area proposed to be cleared is located within the Wellington Dam Catchment Public Drinking Water Source Area and the Wellington Dam - Collie River Hydrographic Catchment Area.

The area proposed to be cleared is within the Collie RIWI ground water area, the Collie District RIWI Irrigation area and Zone A CAWS Catchment Area, the Wellington Dam Catchment Area.

To mitigate possible degradation of water quality, the proponent will be required as a condition of the permit to replant eighteen trees within the property boundary.

- Methodology** GIS databases:
- CAWSA Part2A clearing control catchment - DoE 17/11/05
 - Hydrographic Catchments, Catchments - DoE 3/4/03
 - Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs) - DOE 29/11/04
 - RIWI Act Groundwater Areas - WRC 13/06/00
 - RIWI Act Irrigation Districts - WRC 13/03/02

(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.

Comments **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**
Due to the scale of the proposed clearing, flooding impacts are unlikely to occur.

- Methodology** GIS databases:
- Topographic Contours, Statewide - DOLA 12/09/02

Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

Comments

The area proposed to be cleared is zoned residential development.
The area proposed to be cleared is currently a public park. The application is to clear the existing trees and later replace them, to improve the condition of the park.

The Collie LCDC did not submit any advice regarding this application.

There are no planning issues involved with this application.

- Methodology** GIS database:
- Town Planning Scheme Zones - MFP 8/98

4. Assessor's recommendations

Purpose	Method	Applied area (ha)/ trees	Decision	Comment / recommendation
Recreation	Cutting	18	Grant	Proposal is not likely to be at variance to the clearing Principles. Clearing will be conditional to the replanting of eighteen trees on the property.

5. References

Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment,

Victoria.

- Havel, J.J. and Mattiske Consulting Pty Ltd (2002) Review of management options for poorly represented vegetation complexes, Conservation Commission.
- Hedde, E. M., Loneragan, O. W., and Havel, J. J. (1980) Vegetation Complexes of the Darling System, Western Australia. In Department of Conservation and Environment, Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia.
- Hopkins, A.J.M., Beeston, G.R. and Harvey J.M. (2001) A database on the vegetation of Western Australia. Stage 1. CALMScience after J. S. Beard, late 1960's to early 1980's Vegetation Survey of Western Australia, UWA Press.
- Keighery, BJ (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Mattiske Consulting (1998) Mapping of vegetation complexes in the South West forest region of Western Australia, CALM.
- Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R. and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001) Native Vegetation in Western Australia, Extent, Type and Status. Resource Management Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

6. Glossary

Term	Meaning
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management
DAWA	Department of Agriculture
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection (now DoE)
DoE	Department of Environment
DoIR	Department of Industry and Resources
DRF	Declared Rare Flora
EPP	Environmental Protection Policy
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare (10,000 square metres)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
WRC	Water and Rivers Commission (now DoE)